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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR May 1988 — August 1988

Lowest May Rate in D.C. Since 1971

Rate Drops Below 5%—Employment Highest Since 1973

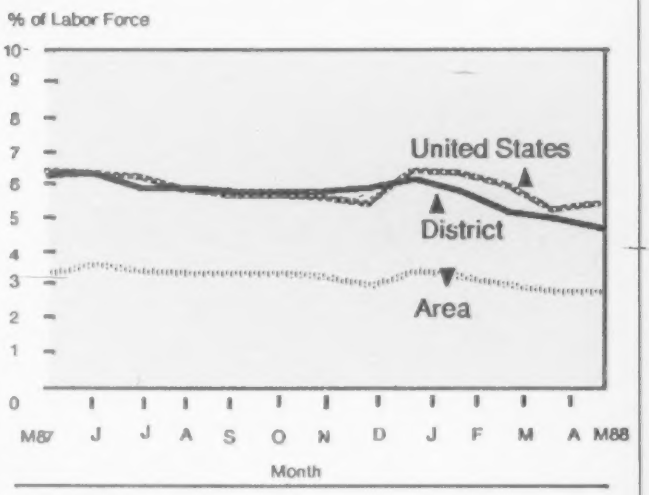
Labor Force

The District

At 4.9 percent, the District's unemployment rate dipped below 5 percent in May for the first time in 17 years, the lowest since the 3.0 percent recorded in May 1971. More importantly, preliminary estimates indicate that there were 4,700 more District residents with jobs in May than in April, thereby raising resident employment to 320,800. **This was the highest May employment level in 15 years.** The monthly employment growth was strong enough to absorb a 4,000 person increase in the labor force and still produce a small 700 person decline in the jobless rolls.

The May rate in the District was also a half a percentage point lower than the unadjusted rate for all civilian workers across the nation (4.9 percent in D.C. vs. 5.4 percent in the U.S.). Since January, the District's rate continues each month to be lower than the U.S. rate, a condition that has not occurred in many years.

Unemployment Rates
May 1987 - May 1988



Traditionally, the District's unemployment rate makes a small seasonal decline between April and May, averaging over the past fifteen years a 0.1 percentage point monthly decline. Thus, this May's reduction is in the expected range for the month. Over the past 17 years, the May unemployment rate has averaged 7.4 percent. The

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

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DATA FOR MAY 1988 AUGUST 1988

Contents

Labor Force

District 1
Area & Suburbs 3
Characteristics of UI Applicants 5

Job Growth

District 5
Suburbs 6
Area 6
Growth Rates 8

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas 9
States 10
Selected Cities 10

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities 11
Consumer Price Index 15
Hours & Earnings 14

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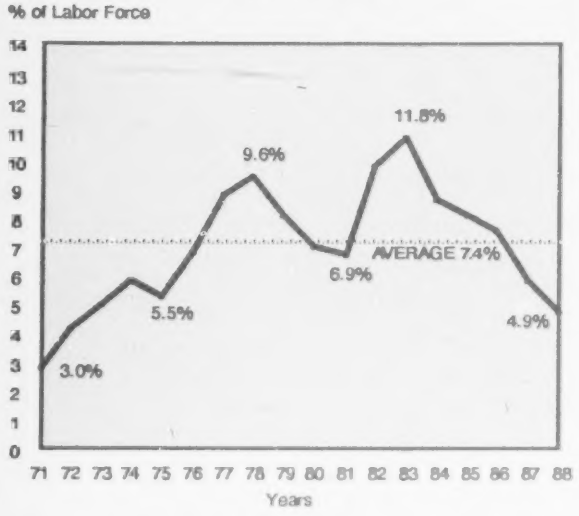
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

record high rate for May was 11.8 percent set just 5 years ago. So, this year's rate of 4.9 percent is a clear sign of the real strength of the economy in the District, as the job market draws new workers from both the pool of new

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of May 1971 to 1988



entrants and the pool of experienced unemployed workers.

Since January of this year the District's unemployment rate has declined by more than a percentage point, from 6.1 to 4.9 percent. Thirteen thousand new workers have entered the labor market, 16,900 residents have found jobs and joblessness has shrunk by 3,200, or 16.2 percent. Over the first five months of the year, the rate of unemployment is averaging 5.5 percent vs 6.3 percent for all of last year. So the early market trends for this year are strongly down.

Compared to May of last year, there are 7,200 more District residents in the labor force, and 11,100 more with jobs. Further, the jobless roll this year has 3,900 fewer unemployed, a very significant 19 percent reduction.

The Area & Suburbs

Modest gains in employment and small increases in unemployment over the month held the unemployment rates steady for both the Suburbs and the Area at 2.3 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. Employment in the suburbs grew by 19,600 to a level of 1,821,300, while unemployment increased by 1,900 to a level of 43,700. In the Metropolitan Area, employment rose by 24,300 over the month to 2,142,100, while unemployment rose by 1,200 to 60,200. In May 1988, 85 percent of the Metropolitan Area's labor force and employed workers resided in the suburbs. However, 73 percent of the Area's unemployed also resided in the suburbs.

From May 1987 to May 1988, the labor market in the Area and suburbs shows a shrinkage in

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May a/ 1988	April b/ 1988	May b/ 1987
District of Columbia	4.9	5.1	6.2
Calvert County	4.4	4.3	4.0
Prince Georges County	3.4	3.4	3.5
Frederick County	2.9	2.9	4.0
Charles County	2.9	2.7	2.7
Montgomery County	2.5	2.4	2.4
Stafford County	2.1	2.2	2.2
Falls Church City	2.0	1.5	1.5
Alexandria City	1.9	1.9	2.5
Prince William Co.	1.8	1.7	2.0
Fairfax City	1.6	1.5	2.0
Arlington County	1.6	1.6	2.0
Fairfax County	1.6	1.5	1.9
Loundoun County	1.5	1.5	1.8
Manassas City	1.4	1.6	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.0	1.7

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
May 1988[a/]

	May[b/] 1988	Apr.[c/] 1988	May[d/] 1987	Apr.[d/] 1987	Net Change From Apr. 1988	Net Change From May 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	337,300	333,300	330,100	329,400	4,000	7,200
Total Employed	320,800	316,100	309,700	307,800	4,700	11,100
Total Unemployed	16,500	17,200	20,400	21,600	-700	-3,900
Unemployment Rate[e/]	4.9	5.1	6.2	6.6	-0.2	-1.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,865,000	1,843,500	1,785,100	1,771,700	21,500	79,900
Total Employed	1,821,300	1,801,700	1,739,500	1,726,100	19,600	81,800
Total Unemployed	43,700	41,800	45,600	45,600	1,900	-1,900
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	——	-0.3
Washington, D.C. Area						
Civilian Labor Force	2,202,300	2,176,800	2,115,200	2,101,100	25,500	87,100
Total Employed	2,142,100	2,117,800	2,049,200	2,033,900	24,300	92,900
Total Unemployed	60,200	59,000	66,000	67,200	1,200	-5,800
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	——	-0.4

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the labor supply. Gains in employment in both the suburbs and the Area have continued to out pace the growth in the labor force, so that unemployment in the suburbs declined from 2.6 percent of the labor force last May to only 2.3 this May, while the Area's supply of potential workers dropped from 3.2 percent to 2.7 percent. Over the past year, however, most of the contraction in the Area's jobless pool has occurred in the District, for two of every three persons involved in the Area's 5,800 person decline in unemployment resided in the City. As a result, the District's share of the Area's unemployed declined from nearly 31 percent to about 27 percent. Still with only 15 percent of the Area labor force, the District continues to have a disproportionate share of the Area unemployment.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1987 & May 1988
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
		MAY 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	15.0	27.4
Suburbs	84.7	85.0	72.6
		MAY 1987	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.1	30.9
Suburbs	84.4	84.9	69.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 7,638 in May 1988—down 1,276 claimants from April. In May, 57 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by professional, technical and managerial workers at 24 percent and services workers at 19 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.5 weeks for all claimants—up from 10.2 weeks in April. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.5 weeks to 10.9 weeks, while that for females also rose from 9.9 weeks to 10.0 weeks. In May 1987, the average duration for males was 10.9 weeks and 10.7 weeks for females.

Job Growth

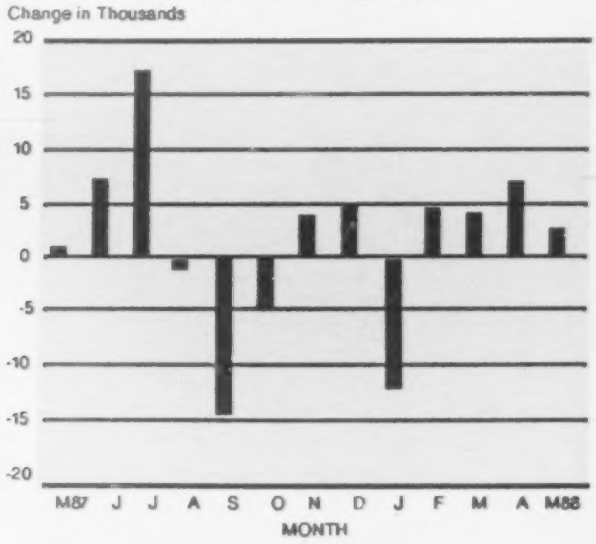
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,000 for a gain of 0.3 percent between April and May. The public sector accounted for 60 percent of the monthly growth, as a gain in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in State and Local Government (300 jobs).

In the private sector, seasonal growth in Retail Trade (800 jobs) was responsible for a 0.2 percent monthly job gain.

Over the year, (May 1987 to May 1988), the number of District jobs increased 2.7 percent for a gain of 17,900 jobs. The private sector gained 17,500 jobs for a rate of growth of 4.5 percent. The major growth contributor, Services, produced 14,200 jobs and accounted for 79 percent of all new jobs. The primary components of Services growth were All Other Services (4,400 jobs), Business Services (3,900 jobs), Hotels (2,000 jobs) and Legal Services (1,800 jobs). Growing at a rate of 3.3 percent, Health Services and Membership Organizations produced 1,100 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Retail Trade contributed 1,400 additional jobs toward private sector growth. In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (3,200 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,800 jobs) for a slight 400 job gain.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
May 1987 - May 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.9 percent for a gain of 12,600 jobs between April and May. The private sector accounted for 79 percent of total growth with a gain of 9,900 jobs, concentrated primarily in Construction (4,000 jobs), Services (2,500 jobs) and Retail Trade (2,100 jobs). The Virginia suburbs

Continued on page 6

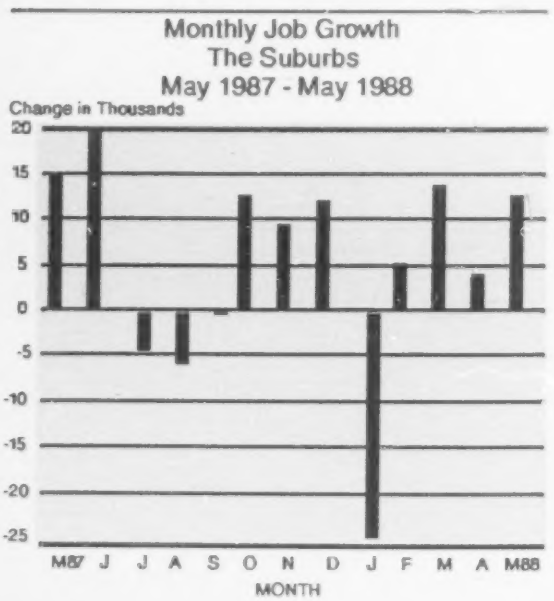
Continued from page 5

The Suburbs

were responsible for all of the Services growth as well as 65 and 81 percent of the respective growth in Construction and Retail Trade. In the public sector, gains occurred in both State and Local Government (2,300 jobs) and Federal Government (200 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 57 percent of State and Local Government growth while Federal growth was equally divided between the two suburban areas.

Over the Year (May 1987 to May 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.7 percent for a gain of 52,100 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.9 percent accounting for 80 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a very modest rate of 1.4 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 94 percent of new over-the-year suburban jobs with the prime



contributors, Services (19,900 jobs) and Trade (14,200 jobs), accounting for 65 percent of all new jobs. Eighty-five percent of the Services growth and 73 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 92 percent of the growth in Construction (5,200 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (3,500 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (3,800 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (7,000 jobs) for an over-the-year growth rate of 1.1 percent. Eighty-two percent of the Federal job loss and 77 percent of the job gain in State and Local Government was concentrated in the Virginia suburbs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 14,600 jobs between April and May for a 0.7 percent rate of growth. The private sector was responsible for 73 percent of this growth with primarily seasonal growth in Construction (4,000 jobs), Trade (2,700 jobs) and Services (2,600 jobs). The public sector grew at a rate of 0.7 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (2,000 jobs).

Over the year, (May 1987 to May 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.4 percent, creating 70,000 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, gaining 66,400 jobs and providing 95 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributors, Services (34,100 jobs) and Trade (15,600 jobs), were responsible for 71 percent of Area growth and three of every four new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Construction (5,800 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,300 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (3,800 jobs). The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent as growth of 5.0 percent in State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (6,600 jobs).

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May [b] 1988	April [c] 1988	May [c] 1987	May [b] 1988	April [c] 1988	May [c] 1987
TOTAL	**669.5**	**667.5**	**651.6**	**2,140.0**	**2,125.4**	**2,070.0**
Total Private Sector	**402.4**	**401.6**	**384.9**	**1,577.1**	**1,566.4**	**1,510.7**
Total Government	**267.1**	**265.9**	**266.7**	**562.9**	**559.0**	**559.3**
Manufacturing	**16.3**	**16.5**	**15.9**	**87.1**	**87.5**	**85.4**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	42.0	41.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.5	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	17.2	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.4	45.5	44.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.5	12.7	12.1	32.9	32.9	31.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.9	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**15.7**	**15.7**	**15.1**	**136.8**	**132.8**	**131.0**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.9**	**24.7**	**24.6**	**104.0**	**102.8**	**100.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6	46.5	43.7
All Transportation	9.9	9.7	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.3	51.5	51.4	51.5
Trade	**64.5**	**63.7**	**63.1**	**426.2**	**423.5**	**410.6**
Wholesale	8.8	8.8	8.8	76.5	76.7	74.1
Retail	55.7	54.9	54.3	349.7	346.8	336.5
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	4.0	35.6	36.1	35.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.6	44.2	43.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	38.9	38.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.6	27.6	26.5
Eating & Drinking Places	27.8	27.3	27.3	117.3	115.4	111.3
All Other Retail	23.7	23.5	23.0	85.3	84.6	81.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**38.0**	**37.8**	**37.1**	**128.8**	**128.3**	**123.5**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	22.9	22.9	21.8
All Other	30.8	30.6	30.0	106.0	105.4	101.7
Services	**243.1**	**243.0**	**228.9**	**693.0**	**690.4**	**658.9**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.1	16.9	15.1	36.4	35.7	34.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.1	24.3	25.0	23.7
Business Services	54.4	53.7	50.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process.	3.8	3.7	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.0	34.0	32.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May [b] 1988	April [c] 1988	May [c] 1987	May [b] 1988	April [c] 1988	May [c] 1987
Legal Services	25.8	25.9	24.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.9	31.7	30.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.8	76.6	71.4	632.2	629.6	600.9
Government	**267.1**	**265.9**	**266.7**	**562.9**	**559.0**	**559.3**
Federal Government	210.4	208.9	213.2	349.4	347.7	356.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	213.4	211.4	203.2
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	51.9	52.2	48.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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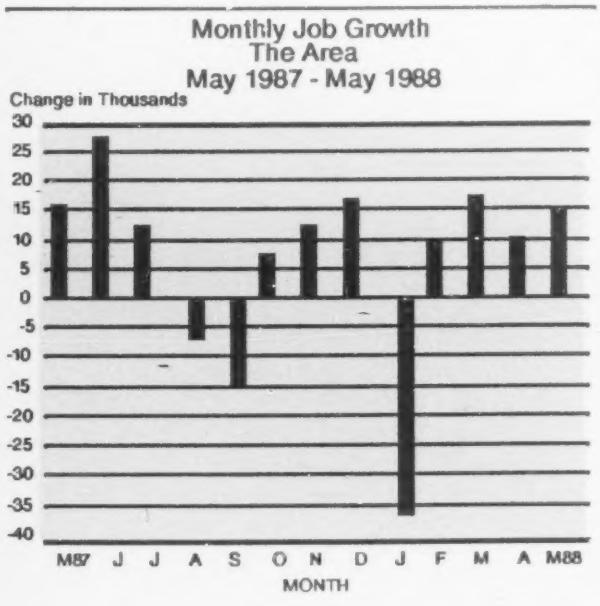

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 43 months, (October 1984 to May 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.4 percent—the slowest over-the-year growth rate during the 43-month period.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.7 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 43-month-long-term average of 6.0 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.7 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 43-month average of 2.4 percent.

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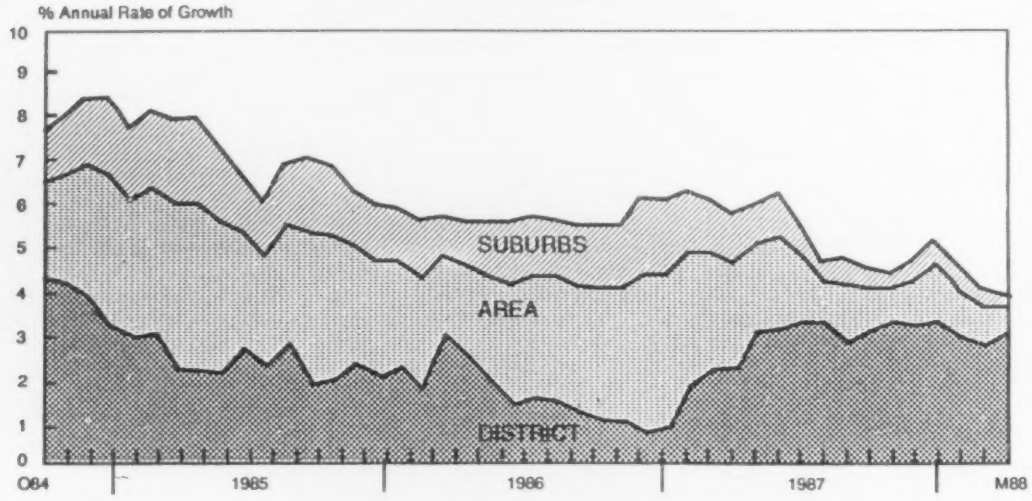
Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984-May 1988



Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to May 1988

The Area	
Average 43 months	4.8%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, May 1988	3.4%
Current month	3.4%
The Suburbs	
Average 43 months	6.0%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, May 1988	3.7%
Current month	3.7%
The District	
Average 43 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.7%

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 106,700 new jobs produced between May 1984 and May 1985 to 70,000 between May 1987 and May 1988. Over the past year, 52,100 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 17,900 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slightly slower pace than the U.S. economy (3.4 percent versus 3.6 percent for the Nation).**

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 247 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally declines between March and April. The April rate at 2.7 percent was down from the 2.9 percent recorded in March. April's decline of 0.2 percentage point, the same as February's and March's, is seasonal. This was the twenty-first lowest rate of all 247 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.2 percent.

Continued on page 10

Continued from page 9

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was higher than the Boston area's at 2.5 percent. In March, the Washington rate was lower than the Boston rate for the first time since September 1986. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.3 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, reported an April jobless rate of 3.1 percent, down from 3.2 percent in March. The Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate of 3.1 percent is only a fraction higher than Washington's and Boston's—0.4 and 0.6 percentage point, respectively. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate was 3.6 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a 4.3 percent jobless rate in April, down from 5.1 percent in March. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.6 percent.

States

When The District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 5.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was eight notches below the March standing. Maryland's rate declined from 4.6 percent in March to 4.0 percent in April. Virginia's rate also declined, dropping from 3.8 percent to 3.5 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and thirty-nineth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Of the states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for April, 29 states and District of Columbia reported decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines took place in Wyoming (3.7 percentage points), Mississippi (3.0 points), Alaska (2.6 points), and Louisiana (2.4 points).

All New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central states had unemployment rates below the national rate in April, while no state in the East South Central or West South Central Regions had a rate lower than 5.3 percent. Georgia was the only state on the east coast with a rate above that for the nation. New Hampshire, at 2.3 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation, followed by Connecticut (2.5 percent), South Dakota (2.7 percent), and Hawaii and Massachusetts (both 2.9 percent). A total of 31 states and the District of Columbia reported rates below 6 percent. Only one state had a rate in double digits—Louisiana (10.6 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary rate of 5.2 percent) had the seventh lowest jobless rate. This was up from the nineth lowest position held in March. In April, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.8 percent down from 7.5 percent reported in March. There were ten cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 6.8 percent was down from 7.7 percent reported in March, and it was down from 7.0 percent posted in April 1987.

Double digit jobless rates were recorded in only two cities—Detroit (10.6 percent) and Gary (10.8 percent). As in February and March, Boston, New York and San Francisco reported the lowest April rates of 3.1 percent, 3.8 percent, and 4.2 percent, respectively. Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-five reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary (6.4 percent), followed by St. Louis (2.6 percent), Los Angeles and Houston (2.4 percent each), and Buffalo (2.3 percent). Atlanta was unchanged at 7.7 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1988

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	April 1988*	April 1987
1. Boston, MA	3.1	3.9
2. New York, NY	3.8	5.2
3. San Francisco, CA	4.2	4.4
4. Los Angeles, CA	4.8	7.2
5. Columbus, OH	4.9	5.3
6. Pittsburgh, PA	5.1	6.1
7. District of Columbia	**5.2**	**6.6**
8. Philadelphia, PA	5.2	5.5
9. Milwaukee, WI	5.4	7.2
10. Salt Lake City, UT	5.5	6.3
11. Buffalo, NY	6.0	8.3
12. Cincinnati, OH	6.1	6.6
13. Dallas, TX	6.4	7.2
14. Miami, FL	6.8	7.1
15. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.0
16. Newark, NJ	6.9	8.4
17. St. Louis, MO	7.2	9.8
18. Houston, TX	7.2	9.6
19. Atlanta, GA	7.7	7.7
20. Dayton, OH	7.7	8.6
21. Birmingham, AL	7.9	9.2
22. Cleveland, OH	8.5	9.5
23. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.1
24. New Orleans, LA	9.6	10.7
25. Detroit, MI	10.6	11.9
26. Gary, IN	10.8	17.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1988

There were 2,691 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits processed by the District of Columbia in May 1988 for former workers in its jurisdiction. This level was nearly unchanged (less than half a percentage point below) from last month. In a similar direction, the idle weeks claimed dropped nearly 3 percent to 32,980. The weeks actually compensated were almost the exact mirror of the initial claims—four tenths of a percentage point below last month. The total benefit outlay was $5.8 million in the current month.

Compared to May of last year, there were no substantial changes. The initial claims for benefits were less than 2 percent below last May. The weeks claimed and weeks compensated were each less than 5 percent below the

Continued on page 12

Continued from page 11

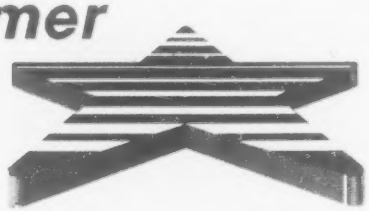
same month last year. The benefit outlay last May was also $5.8 million.

During the five-month period from January to May 1987, 16,870 initial claims were filed. In the same period this year, claims have dropped 5 percent to 15,960. The other primary workload factors (weeks claimed and weeks compensated) dropped 9 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Although the average weekly benefit amount has risen from $173 to $182 during this five-month period from last year, the total benefit outlay has dropped from $33.2 million to $31.1 million. The drop in the number of weeks compensated was more than sufficient to offset the increase in the average weekly benefit amount.

The downward annual trend in unemployment insurance activities continues as indicated by these year-to-date statistics. This is corroborated by the decrease in the unemployment rate for the District which hit a record low for May of this year.

We Need Your Help!

Hire A Youth This Summer



THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM **639-1562**

★★★ Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
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Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1988

	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	% Change From April 1988	% Change From May 1987
State UI Program [a/]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,529	2,526	2,574	+0.1	-1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,611	31,455	31,432	-2.7	-2.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,351	29,509	30,210	-0.5	-2.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,377,576	$5,340,411	$5,234,280	+0.7	+2.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$183.22	$180.98	$173.26	+1.2	+5.7
Number of First Payments	1,368	1,429	1,375	-4.3	-0.5
Number of Final Payments	798	774	851	+3.1	-6.2
Total Beneficiaries	8,412	8,777	9,081	-4.2	-7.4
Federal Program [b/]					
Initial Claims Taken	110	104	110	+5.8	0.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,912	1,943	2,388	-1.6	-19.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,807	1,814	2,408	-0.4	-25.0
Total Benefits Paid	$366,443	$360,794	$486,395	+1.6	-24.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$202.79	$198.89	$201.99	+2.0	+0.4
Number of First Payments	94	111	97	-15.3	-3.1
Number of Final Payments	61	57	76	+7.0	-19.7
Total Beneficiaries	525	536	718	-2.1	-26.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c/]					
Initial Claims Taken	52	70	41	-25.7	+26.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	459	416	598	+10.3	-23.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	346	296	479	+16.9	-27.8
Total Benefits Paid	$67,547	$58,782	$93,661	+14.9	-27.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$195.22	$198.59	$195.53	-1.7	-0.2
Number of First Payments	57	27	44	+111.1	+29.5
Number of Final Payments	15	15	25	0.0	-40.0
Total Beneficiaries	121	94	154	+28.7	-21.4
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,691	2,700	2,725	-0.3	-1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,982	33,814	34,418	-2.5	-4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,504	31,619	33,097	-0.4	-4.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,811,566	$5,759,987	$5,814,336	+0.9	0.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.47	$182.17	$175.68	+1.3	+5.0
Number of First Payments	1,519	1,567	1,516	-3.1	+0.2
Number of Final Payments	874	846	952	+3.3	-8.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,058	9,407	9,953	-3.7	-9.0

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.8 percent to 120.1 (1982-84=100) during the two months ended in May. For the 12-months ended in May, the local CPI-U rose 4.2 percent.

The Washington Area consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.7 percent from March to May. The May level of 119.3 was 4.1 percent higher than the index in May 1987.

In May, the increases in the local and the national CPI-U indexes were about equal, the former at 0.8 point and the latter at 0.9 point. Over-the-year, the increase in the Washington, D.C. area was 4.2 percent and the national 3.9 percent.

Locally, the March-May CPI-U index showed an increase in 6 of the 7 components with the largest increase in transportation and the only decrease being in apparel and upkeep.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, housing and entertainment tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care, and energy tended to increase relatively faster nationally. Other goods and services tends to be just about even.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPIU)[a]

Expenditure Category	May 1988	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	117.5	+0.9	+3.9
Washington Area	120.1	+0.8	+4.2
Food & Beverage	117.9	+1.0	+3.8
Housing	122.3	+0.9	+3.9
Apparel & Upkeep	122.3	-2.1	+6.3
Transportation	107.5	+1.2	+2.5
Medical Care	137.3	+0.7	+6.8
Entertainment	127.5	+0.8	+4.4
Other Goods & Services	135.4	+0.4	+6.0
Special Index:			
Energy	83.9	-4.7	-0.6

a 1982-84=100, except as noted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Area Labor Summary Takes 2nd Place in National Competition

The Area Labor Summary (ALS) was awarded second place for a monthly labor market information newsletter in competition sponsored by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Inc. ICESA is a national organization representing all State Employment Security Agencies throughout the United States.

The District's publication lost out to the monthly publication prepared by the Utah Agency by one point. In 1987, the Area Labor Summary took first prize. The presentation was received at an annual ICESA meeting held in Colorado Springs, Colorado in July of this year.

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Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1988 fell $3.68. Average Weekly Hours increased 1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 37 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Other Durable Goods registered a sizable decrease in Weekly Earnings of $42.95 as Hourly Earnings decreased $1.53 due to an increase in lower paid employees. On the other hand, Weekly Hours in Other Durable Goods rose 2.3 hours because of more overtime being worked. Stone, Clay and Glass Products also reported more overtime. In Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies, less business accounted for a 1.3 hours drop in Weekly Hours, an 8 cents drop in Hourly Earnings and an $18.17 drop in Weekly Earnings.

In the Non-Durable Goods sector, overtime being worked in Food and Kindred Products, caused its Hourly Earnings to rise 17 cents. The Weekly Hours reflect a 1.7 hours decrease due to a seasonal downturn. Printing and Publishing also had an increase in lower paid employees as the Hourly Earnings decreased 17 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987
Total Manufacturing	440.36	444.04	420.55	40.4	39.4	39.6	10.90	11.27	10.62
Durable Goods	425.95	448.56	399.65	43.2	42.0	41.5	9.86	10.68	9.63
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	530.94	506.70	441.07	48.8	46.7	43.8	10.88	10.85	10.07
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	459.08	477.25	429.74	40.2	41.5	40.2	11.42	11.50	10.69
Other Durable Goods	372.38	415.33	364.53	43.3	41.0	41.9	8.60	10.13	8.70
Non-durable Goods	**451.17**	**439.77**	**436.62**	**38.3**	**37.3**	**38.0**	**11.78**	**11.79**	**11.49**
Food & Kindred Products	417.00	429.52	488.66	37.1	38.8	39.6	11.24	11.07	12.34
Printing & Publishing	491.73	475.14	451.36	37.0	35.3	36.4	13.29	13.46	12.40
Other Non-durable Goods	349.11	342.93	354.06	43.1	42.6	42.0	8.10	8.05	8.43

Total Production Workers	May '88	April '88	May '87
	41,000	42,600	43,600

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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